



ICE HOCKEY: EVERY MATCH DECISIVE

After the sixth round of the first stage the four participants in the final tournament of the world and European ice-hockey championships in Prague are known. They are the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the USA and Canada and they will fight it out on April 29, May 1 and 3. The points tallied by them in the preliminary tournament of seven rounds will not be counted.

The preliminary tournament, too, names the European championship award winners. Already known are the bronze medalist for the first time—Finland. The champion will be determined in the April 27 game between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, which have tallied eight points each in the European championship. Specialists predicted this game to be the most thrilling in the preliminary tournament.

A sensation of the championship was the weak showing of the Canada Cup finalists, Sweden, who are not among the contenders to the awards of the world championship but without any European championship medals. The coach Leif Boork, speaking about their failure, primarily cites the fact that only five players of the team which placed second in the Canada Cup last autumn still remained in it for various reasons. Well, his predecessors, Tommy Sandlin and Anders Palmström, occasionally managed to work wonders when each now season they had to start virtually from the scratch because of the drain of top national players overseas.

In their important game against the USSR the Swedes relied on rough play uncharacteristic of them and lost 2-6. They also

lost to Czechoslovakia 2-7 in the decisive game for the final. The Swedes will now join Finland, the GDR and West Germany for a relegation tournament. The games, to be played on April 28 and 30 and May 2, will count in the points tallied in the preliminary tournament. The games, to be played on April 28 and 30 and May 2, will count in the points tallied in the preliminary tournament. The last finishers will be relegated and their place at the next year's world and European championships in Moscow taken by Poland.

Curiously, there was a full stadium at the Palace of Sport for the USSR-Canada match which could in no way influence the rivals' standings. The hockey fans came to watch a game between representatives of two different schools, and were not mistaken, even though the USSR soundly beat the opponents 9-1 in a fast-moving and tough encounter. Apparently, the Canadians had been too weary by their earlier 4-4 draw with Czechoslovakia.

Football day of Europe



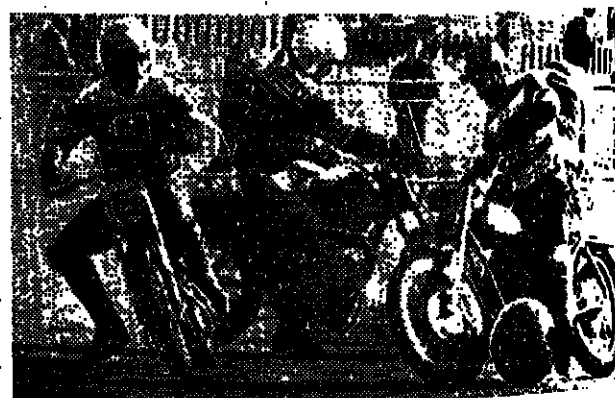
Moscow Dynamo and Vienne Rapid drew 1-1 in the Europa Cup Winners Cup. The score is however in favour of the latter. Photo by Boris Kuznetsov

Moscow Dynamo were unsuccessful in the repeat semifinal game of the Cup Winners Cup, having gone down to Austrian Rapid 1-3 in the first game. Dynamo had to win either 2-0 or with a three goal advantage. But already in the fourth minute they conceded a goal. Later they mounted overall attack and equalized in the 29th minute, but could not do more. In the cup finals Rapid will meet English Everton who beat West German Bayern 3-1.

In the Champions Cup English Liverpool beat Greek Panathinaikos 1-0 and will meet Bayern Munich in the final. Bayern 0-2 defeat by French Bordeaux in the final made the final being won the first game 3-4.

In the UEFA Cup Hungary Videoton lost to Yugoslav Zvezdizar 1-2, but still scored the final on the 1-1 games' aggregate to meet Madrid Real, who did fine in the repeat game vs Italian Inter. The latter won the first game 1-0 but the Spaniards retained the title with the 3-0 win.

Vladimir Mikhlin



Metallurg of Videnoye (near Moscow) beat Kraloja Zemaitis (Lithuania) 3-2 at the start of the national motorboat championship. Photo by Sergei Prigod

SUCCESS IN MEXICO

The USSR had great success at the air shooting championship in Mexico. Marina Dobrancheva from Kostov-on-Don, Baku girl Irina Kabanova and Inna Rosa from Tula totalled 1,130 points to win the pistol title, while Dobrancheva won the individual gold with 384 points.

The USSR men's team also won the pistol title, ahead of France and the USA, and 32-kilovolt Boris Kabanov, Igor Grigorenko and Vladimir Tulin (574) were the best of individual finishers.

World record for housewife

Ingerid Christensen won the annual London marathon, covering 42 km 195 m in 2 hr 21 min 55 sec, a new world best. The 29-year-old Norwegian housewife spends long winter months training on a running piste in her kitchen, on which she has covered many scores of kilometres. She finished on the Westminster Bridge exactly seven minutes ahead of second-placed Sarah Rowell of Britain.

World ex-record holder Steve Jones of Britain won the men's section with a course record of 2:08.33, falling, though, to beat the new world best of 2:07.11 set in Rotterdam by Portuguese Carlos Lopes.

A total of 15,500 runners entered the London marathon this year.

Polish draughts: USSR will feature...

International Master from Vilnius Zilvinas Rimgelis has won the national Polish draughts title in Jurmala with 11 points from 15 rounds. Second-placed Zoya Sedovskaya from Minsk has 10.5 points and Yelena Ailshul — 9.5.

They will together with Kharkov's Olga Levina, who finished fourth with nine points, enter the world championship this August in France.

WRESTLING

The USSR won the team award at the European Graeco-Roman wrestling championship in Leipzig.

sig, with seven gold, one silver and two bronze medals. Twenty-two nations participated in it.

ARCHERY SURPRISES

World record holder Lyudmila Arzhannikova from Novaya Kakhovka and silver medalist of the Druzhba-84 international tournament Yuri Leontyev from Cheboksary won a national top-ranking tournament in Samarkand's Dynamo stadium. In a hot and windy weather they used

288 arrows to total 2,567 and 2,558 points respectively. While Arzhannikova's win is quite legitimate, her being twice absolute national champion, Leontyev provided a surprise. Soviet archers opened their tournament, which drew 93 entrants from 20 cities.



The finale of an all-Moscow cross-country race crowned a series of such mass April events which draw scores of thousands of Muscovites. Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev



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"Moscow News" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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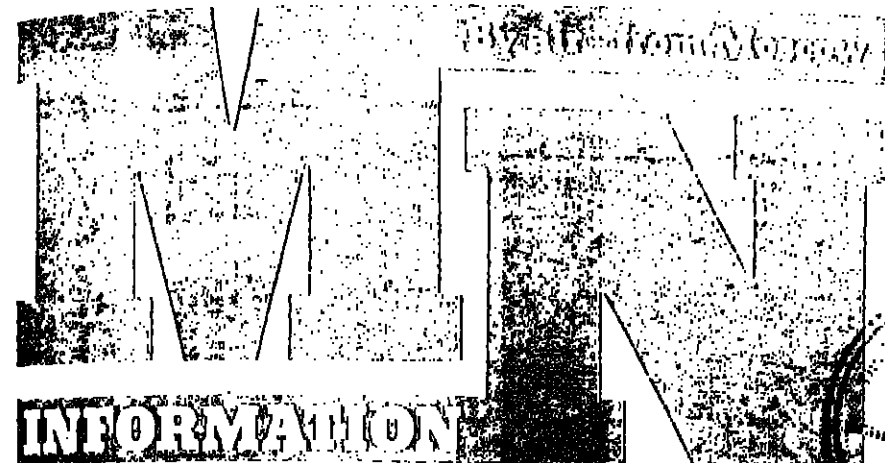
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Daniel Ortega in Moscow

The Soviet Union resolutely supports the Nicaraguan people's inalienable right to a free, democratic, and independent development. It sides with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. The Soviet Union will continue to give friendly Nicaragua its assistance in the solution of urgent tasks of economic development as well as political and diplomatic support for the country's efforts at maintaining its sovereignty. The Soviet leadership proceeds from the principle that, in the present situation, broad international solidarity with Nicaragua is part and parcel of the overall struggle for peace, for the right of all peoples for freedom and independence.

This was stressed by Mikhail Gorbachev during a meeting in Moscow between Soviet leaders and a Nicaraguan delegation (Continued on page 2)

In an attempt to put down anti-racist actions, the Pretoria authorities resort to the most cruel and repressive measures. Reinforced police units control many settlements and towns. In recent times alone over 350 opponents of the apartheid system have been killed by police in South Africa.

A demonstration in a settlement outside Uitenhage.



Afghanistan celebrates anniversary of Revolution

Kabul. The Afghan people celebrated the 25th anniversary of the April Revolution with a military parade and a demonstration by the working people.

Addressing the participants, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Chairman of the Revolutionary

FORMER OFFICERS FAVOUR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

Vienna. "World War II — Its Historical Lessons and Conclusions" was the subject for a meeting between high-ranking officers from the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO member-countries which recently took place here.

The meeting, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascist Germany, was attended by delegates from a number of European countries including the Soviet Union.

The final declaration approved by the delegates notes the leading role of the Soviet Union in routing the German fascism, and the Soviet Union's contribution to the common victory won by the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and other peoples. It expresses confidence that the possibility for closer cooperation and joint actions by countries with different political and social systems is the main lesson and conclusion of World War II.

The declaration stresses that all present the peoples of Europe have one common enemy — the threat of a nuclear disaster and that the spread of the arms race

into outer space would be extremely dangerous.

The delegates spoke in favour of joint efforts by peoples, governments, political parties, trade unions, and public organizations and movements in the interests of peace and disarmament, healthier international climate, and achievement of specific results in the fight to eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster.

FACTS and EVENTS

• The population of Kuwait has grown by nearly 25 per cent since 1980. It now stands at 1,495,000, over a million of them natives of the Arab East and South-East Asia.

• Unprecedented floods have hit north-eastern Brazil. Rivers overflowing their banks after downpours caused tremendous damage in nine states with a population of 50,000,000. Nearly 50 people died and 670,000 people were rendered homeless.

• The programme of the Festival includes symphony concerts, evenings of vocal music, variety programmes, exhibitions, and two circus premieres.

• The "Moscow Stars" Festival is an annual event. Its programme is very popular with foreign guests. This year, nearly forty thousand people will come to Moscow from different countries of the world.

Work to benefit everybody

On April 26, 1985, 159 million people took part in voluntary unpaid work during the All-Union Communist Subbotnik to mark the 115th anniversary since the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

According to preliminary statistics, in all nearly two hundred million rubles were earned and donated to the fund for the five-year development plan. Industrial goods worth one thousand million rubles were produced.

The money earned at the Subbotnik will be spent, in line with the wish of the country's population, on the development of hospitals, outpatient clinics, rest homes, and sanatoria for war and labour veterans. Part will also go into the construction of maternity homes, children's hospitals and outpatient departments in towns and in the countryside.

Money earned by people in Moscow, city and region, will be used on the construction of a Memorial of the Victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

'Moscow Stars' awaiting guests

The 21st All-Union Arts Festival, "Moscow Stars" is to be held on May 5-13, during the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War. This was announced at a press conference by the Deputy USSR Minister of Culture Georgi Ivanov.

Companies performing on stages of drama and musical theatres will show plays about heroism of the Soviet people. Performers playing in concert halls of Moscow will present pieces which glorify the Motherland's defenders and assert peace all around the world. The main theme of all these works is the patriotism of the Russian people and their readiness to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their Motherland, a quality which has been inherent in the Russian people at all times.

The Festival will open on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow with Aram Khachaturian's ballet, "Spartacus". As always, the programme of the Bolshoi company includes premieres — Sergei Prokofiev's opera, "Semyon Kotko" about the events in the Ukraine during the Civil War in 1918 and another one based on Valentin Katayev's novel "I Am the Son of the Working People", which was first staged here thirty years ago, and "A Story About a Real Man". It is based on the novel by Boris Polevoi and is about the events of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Two new works will be shown by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko company — a ballet-odyssey "Alexander Nevsky" by Sergei Prokofiev about the heroic past of the Russian people and Tikhon Khrennikov's comic opera "The Little Golden Calf" which is based on the novel by Soviet satirist Ilya Ilf and Yevgeny Petrov.

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Prognoz-10—Intercosmos takes off

The USSR has launched an automatic space probe—Prognoz-10—Intercosmos, which will carry out research into the structure of interplanetary and near-Earth shock waves resulting from interaction of solar wind plasma with the Earth's magnetosphere.

The station has on board scientific apparatus designed by the USSR Academy of Sciences to study the structure of the interplanetary magnetic field and the structure of the interplanetary magnetic field.

space exploration for peaceful purposes.

The unmanned probe was launched into a high-altitude orbit of the Earth's satellite with the following parameters:

Maximum distance from the Earth's surface in the apogee — two hundred thousand kilometres. Minimum distance from the Earth's surface in the perigee — four hundred kilometres.

The Prognoz-10—Intercosmos station will operate for a period of 10 days.

1985

Round the Soviet Union

● MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD, KIEV AND TBILISI WAR VETERANS WERE THE FIRST TO BE ACCOMMODATED IN THE GUMISTA TRADE UNION HOLIDAY RESORT NOW OPEN FAR FROM SUKHUMI. This year more than 300 health resorts in Georgia in Transcaucasia are expected to receive a few hundred thousand former frontline soldiers from all over the country. They will all rest with free or cheap trade union vouchers.

● THE CHU RIVER IN KIRGHIZIA (CENTRAL ASIA) HAS NOW BECOME A FULL-FLOWING RIVER THANKS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CANAL. Irrigators have supplied water to the 20 km long man-made canal. The concrete-lined canal will make it possible to annually save up to 100 million cu m of water. Now, owing to the construction of filtering locks, water supply to 200,000 hectares of lands in the Tien Shan has been improved.

● PROJECTS FOR RESTORING LANDS RUINED IN THE PROCESS OF ORE MINING BY ENTERPRISES ON THE KOLA PENINSULA, IN KASAKHSTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA HAVE BEEN DESIGNED BY ENGINEERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS RETURNING TO THE REGION'S ENTERPRISES FROM LENINGRAD where they underwent a refresher course at a special department, Ecology and Comprehensive Use of Natural Resources. The course was arranged by the Leningrad Mining Institute, the oldest college in this field.

● THE FILMGOERS WHO ATTENDED THE FIRST SHOWING OF A COLOUR POPULAR SCIENCE PICTURE MADE BY ARMENIAN FILM MAKERS WERE INTRODUCED TO THE FANTASTIC WORLD OF NON-LINEAR OPTICS. The film, "Miracles of Optics", features the latest results achieved by the staff of the Physical Research Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences in cultivating artificial crystals used, in particular, in telecommunications technology and top accuracy measurements.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

'YOU HAVE SHOWN GENEROSITY'

In August 1984 many papers carried a small news item titled "One in an Ocean". It reported that the transport refrigerator "Usutskaya Tala" was in the Pacific when its radio received a distress call from a small plane of the US coast guard, and its pilot was in a lifeboat. The Soviet captain changed course and went to the aid of American Hedy Porch.

Recently she wrote to the captain, the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIIA newspaper reports. She noted she had to admit that she had been somewhat nervous when she realized for the first time she was aboard a Soviet ship. Yet the attitude to her of the crew helped dispel her doubts.

I even regretted in a way I would soon have to be taken to an American vessel — I so wanted to learn more about you all, she wrote. There is now one more goal in my life — to visit the USSR and, if possible, to visit you in your country. When I had come home I found myself in the centre of attention, and not just because of what happened to me but also because I was rescued by Soviet people. And all wondered how they looked. To my mind, you have shown real generosity, and I tried to bring this home to American citizens.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The first one million tonnes of oil was produced at the West-Siberian oil and gas complex in 1983. In 1984 it produced 312 million tonnes of oil, or more than 60 per cent of the country's total. The growth of oil production was likewise rapid from 1,000 million cubic metres in 1984 to 315,000 million cubic metres twenty years later, or half the country's total.

Citing these figures in TRUD, Academician Valentin Kopylov, Chairman of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes that the Siberian Department has contributed to this success in no small measure.

Another major event for Siberia is the commissioning of the Baikal-Amur Railway (BAM). To coordinate BAM-related research for an area of over 1.5 million square kilometres the USSR Academy of Sciences set up in 1975 an Academic Council for Baikal-Amur Railway uniting many leading personalities of Far Eastern and Siberian science. It coordinates more than 180 research institutions.

Not so long ago, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the USSR State Planning Committee's application that, in the 12th-13th five-year plan periods, a railway be built linking Berkut, a station on BAM, with Yakutsk. Scientific fundamentals and a draft of a long-range BAM development programme have been worked out. These are used by Soviet planning authorities for mapping out guidelines for BAM development by five-year periods.

AVACHA: WHEN'S THE NEXT ERUPTION?

According to NAUKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life) monthly, the query is not idle considering that volcano Avacha is just 25-25 kilometres outside Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, a city on the Pacific coast of Kamchatka Peninsula. Avacha is unequalled by other Kamchatka volcanoes for its activity — a record that will justify the alarm. Its latest eruption occurred on February 25, 1985. City builders to this day use the material it disgorged for concrete slabs. The lava thrown out of the volcano covered a 20-kilometre stretch in a half-metre-deep layer.

According to a forecast made in the late 1970s, the next violent eruption of the volcano is expected in autumn 1986. As time is running out, people in Kamchatka would increasingly want to know if the forecast is correct. Volcanologists usually base their estimates on the cyclic activity observed in active volcanoes.

Those who made the forecast so disturbing to people of the peninsula proceeded from the theory that Avacha's latest active cycle is still going on. But it is the answer was found after research had been conducted into the precipitation that accumulated around the volcano during all its eruptions.

According to the studies, the latest spell of the volcano's activity continued for 800 years until the 19th century. The finding has warranted a conclusion that no eruptions as violent as the one that occurred in 1945 are likely at least in the immediate decades, or perhaps during the next 100-200 years.

THE MOST RELIABLE TRANSPORT

Muscovites and people of eight other cities around the country believe that the Metro is the most reliable transport. Its popularity is increasing, writes the ARBENTY I FAKTY newspaper. This is only natural because its role and importance are growing every year, form of public means of transit are growing every year, and it is capable of solving the problem of moving great masses of passengers fast.

Statistics too support the idea. Every day Moscow carries nearly seven million passengers. On public holidays and during school vacations the figure is eight million. Considering that nearly 50 per cent of the passengers change trains once or twice, the daily number of passengers is eleven million.

So far as conveying passengers is concerned, Moscow's Metro ranks first in the world. According to the International Union of Public Transport Statistics, underground railways in Tokyo carry an average of 4.8 million per day, in Paris — 3.1 million, in New York City — 2.6 million and in London — 1.3 million. The Metro is also popular because of its low fare. In Moscow fare of 5 kopeks has never changed since the Metro was opened in 1935, independent of the length of your journey.

Developing high-yielding grains

Highly productive types of grain selected by Soviet scientists are being widely used in the current spring sowing.

At present, in almost all corners of the country, 2-3 sorts of each cereal, adapted to the climatic conditions of each particular area of the USSR, are being cultivated. There are over 50 centres engaged in the selection of new sorts of grain. For instance, short-stemmed, water-resistant types of rye yielding 50-60 cwt per hectare, non-crumbling and highly productive winter and spring wheat have been developed at these centres. Thus spring wheat 'Vosibirskaya-67' is capable of yielding 65 cwt of grain per hectare.

In the selection of new sorts, samples of plants chosen as "parents" from different countries are used in many cases. A huge collection consisting of over 330 thousand samples of plants are at the disposal of the All-Union Research Institute of Plant Industry near Leningrad. Though foreign types of grain are not usually adaptable to its complicated conditions that are peculiar for many regions of the USSR, they successfully serve as donors which give part of their positive properties to new Soviet types of grain.

The types of grain and other cultures of cereals developed in the USSR are widely distributed abroad.



to be avoided in many aspects, so to say, by preserving this traditional mode of life, without which national creative work is doomed to death. In this sense schools for future craftsmen are of great significance. The schools operate in many of the country's major centres of craftsmanship—Fedorovskoye, Metsera, Zhostovo... There are more than a dozen schools in Soviet Russia alone.



Craftsman from Kiev

Heroes of Ukrainian national fairy tales, genre pieces of contemporary life full of humour and good-tempered satire, handicrafts moulded by the master Vladimir Boroznitski (picture) are marked by a festive mood. The ceramic works by the craftsman from Kiev have been on display at the exhibitions "1,500 Years of Kiev" in Paris, "Land and People" and "Artists to the People" in Moscow as well as at numerous others held in the Ukrainian Republic. The traditions of this craftsmanship have their roots in Kievian Rus, where fairs were always decorated with clay toys. It goes without saying that each master



Hands of a master. "Gospitars" by Vladimir Boroznitski.

Pictures by Alexander Sekretaryov

PUMPS FOR IRRIGATION

Over a million cubic metres of water are pumped every hour from the Central-Asian Amudarya River to the Amudarya canal stretching along 250 kilometres of bone-dry desert. It is used to irrigate cotton plantations and nearby orchards and vineyards.

Uzbekistan features excellent conditions for growing thermophilic agricultural crops, lacking only water. Practically all crop-planting in the republic is based on artificial watering. Meanwhile the beds of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers lie predominantly below the level of fields. Therefore over 1.5 million hectares of farmland are irrigated by the water pumped up by electric pumps.

The USSR produces some 70 thousand pumps for irrigation purposes yearly, including high-performance units capable of pumping dozens of cubic metres of water every second. This is why Soviet Central Asia features the world's biggest irrigation systems. Very soon more powerful devices capable of pumping up to 200 cubic metres of water a second will be used by crop farmers.

'Autopilot' for tractors

Successful work is under way in the Soviet Union to create a radio-navigation system for an unattended driving farm machinery and tractors.

A kind of "autopilot" for a tractor undergoes trials at a testing ground near Moscow. An autodriving system for T-150K tractors with the use of a mechanical master cam has already been designed and is being tested. The system, which is linked with the tractor's controls, enables the vehicle to move as if "by sense of touch" along the furrow of the previous run. A similar system for MTZ-80 and MTZ-82 tractors is to be turned over for acceptance tests in 1985.

At present specialists work out a radio-navigation guiding system. In a simplified form the system functions as follows: a tractor is provided with a transceiver (a driving station). Another two such stations are placed at the edges of a field. A radio signal sent out by its driving station, as it getting reflected from the other two (relay stations), comes back and is appropriately processed by an onboard electronic microprocessor which determines the tractor's deviation from a programmed line of movement. The signal then goes to the tractor's actuating mechanisms by means of which the course is corrected.

ICAO GOLD MEDAL

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) — a specialized UN agency dealing with cooperation among states in civil aviation, has awarded a gold medal to Alexander Akayonov, Doctor of Sciences (Aeronautics) — Rector of Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers. This is the first time in the history of ICAO (it has been functioning since 1944 and has already conferred 19 awards) that the services of a Soviet expert in the development of international civil aviation have been so highly assessed. At present the institute headed by Alexander Akayonov is training foreign specialists for 67 states, including developing countries in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Some of the students are on ICAO scholarships. Experts holding the diplomas of the Kiev Institute work at various enterprises, departments of civil aviation and airlines of their countries.

New graduation of specialists for developing countries

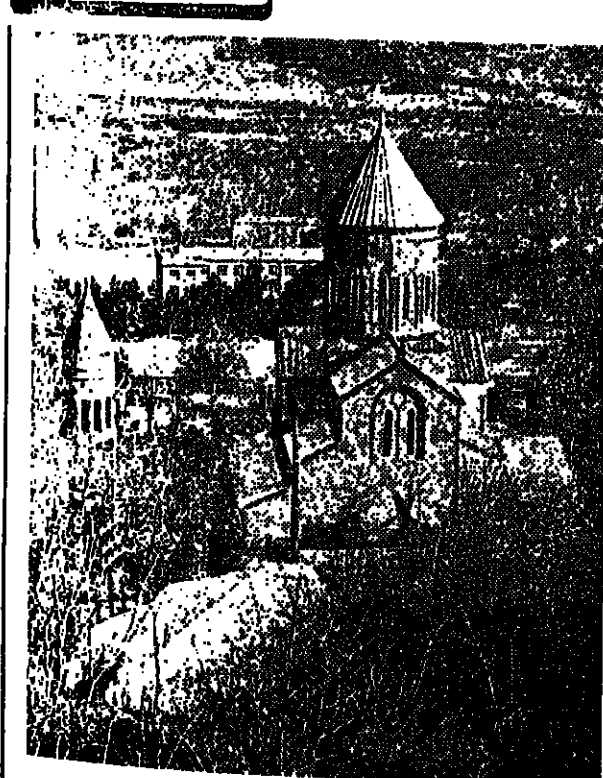
The academic year in Soviet colleges and universities is coming to an end. Among the new graduates will be many people from developing countries.

Out of more than 100,000 foreigners studying in various Soviet educational establishments over 50 per cent hail from Asian, African and Latin American countries. At present the Soviet Union helps train national personnel for more than 100 developing countries.

Free higher education in the Soviet Union also covers foreigners, in addition they receive stipend.

Like Soviet students, foreigners go by constantly reviewed curricula embodying the latest achievements in science and technology. Besides, students from developing countries specialize, above all, in the fields crucial for their countries, taking into account the specifics of the given region.

Places to visit



SVETITSKHOVELI IN MTSKHETA

Mtskheta, the capital of East Georgia before the 6th century, was declared a museum long ago. The whole city is a museum, which means that each house, each plot of land is protected. Without the permission of architects and archaeologists nothing can be touched because of the uniqueness of local historical and cultural monuments. To become convinced of this it is sufficient to go on a brief excursion to Mtskheta, where the remains of the legendary church of Svetitskhoveli, the new capital, are buried. In this city lived Irakli II, and the great Russian people, who signed the famous Treaty of Georgievsk 200 years ago.

Svetitskhoveli is also a complex of monuments of various centuries. The remains of the 5th- and 9th-century churches have been preserved and are being appropriately protected. There is the magnificent cathedral built between 1050 and 1070. Quite impressive are its ancient frescoes and the subjects of many of them do not relate to religion. The exhibits of the museum in Svetitskhoveli — arms, decorations, household articles and so on — take the visitors to the bronze and iron ages... There is an exhibit reproducing the dwelling of a 17th-century peasant.



Every spring Kiev becomes the venue of a Week of Art. Artists and sculptors, potters, weavers, woodcarvers and engravers work on the streets of Kiev, a picturesque spot where there are many monuments of history and architecture. On the request of those who care, noted masters draw their portraits right on the spot. Ethnographic art collectives also performed there.

● The Dmitrovchanka folkore ensemble. Photo by Alexander Sekretaryov

Science and technology

NEW METHOD OF PROTECTING METAL

The wear and tear resistance of film coatings for metals increases ten to fifteen times if they are made by means of the higher voltage anodic oxidation method. The new technology for protecting metals was designed by chemical engineers in Siberia.

The method guarantees production of high quality protection films which form in the metal itself, thanks to innovations in its structure. Research shows that coating is remarkably strong, solid and can withstand temperatures of several thousand degrees Celsius. The formation of the film is much faster than in usual anodic oxidation. The coating is put on engineering parts of any shape, and also on their inner surfaces. This practically leaves the size of the part unchanged, which makes further machining redundant.

ANTIBIOTICS: ACTIVE AND SAFE

Batonian scientists have given to penicillin its former luster by developing a process for producing a new type of the antibiotic without side-effects on the organism.

The preparation without an allergic effect was developed on the basis of common penicillin, to which, unfortunately, pathogenic microbes got quickly accustomed. The substances which scientists used to improve the drug are now known. These are ferments—natural accelerators of the processes of fermentation and of forming compounds. Man has learned to use them in wine-making and cheese production. Now ferments help develop a number of basic compounds for the commercial production of new drugs.

SATELLITE IMAGERY FOR GEOLOGISTS

Uzbekistan scientists have compiled an atlas of ring structures and features in their republic. It is based around satellite imagery. A look from outer space turned out to be very helpful in large-scale evaluation of processes taking place underground.

One of the other sensations is that it documentarily confirms that recent earthquakes in the area of the capital, Tashkent, have lifted the Earth's crust. This fact greatly aroused the interest of seismologists engaged in tremor prediction studies and identification of possible shifts of the Earth's crust. Satellite imagery is widely used by hydrogeologists; it has already helped them in locating underground lakes in the area south of the Sea of Aral.

ANCIENT FISHERMEN OF LAKE BAIKAL

Man is believed to have appeared on the shores of Lake Baikal some eight thousand years ago, when he mastered angling using stone and bone implements. This assertion is confirmed by evidence amassed at over three hundred archaeological sites around Lake Baikal.

Of particular interest to us is the find made near the delta of the Sarma River: some of the fishing hooks and harpoons found there are widely scattered in the country's east.

Archaeological evidence revealed the nuclei around which early men used to settle. Surprisingly, they coincide with the habitats and migration routes of sturgeon and omul. The early fishermen lived around the lake only in summer. Unhappy climate prevented them from living there all the year round.

OF INTEREST

Exhibit from the air

A letter came to the head of the Kachinskaya High Aviation School in Volgograd from the Minak (Byelorussia) Elektronika factory. "We are organizing a museum of history of electronic timepieces," it said. "Among the exhibits we would like to have Cadei Agolov's watch and in place we shall send him a new one."

The background of this letter is as follows. After leaving school, Yuri Agolov received the Elektronika watch as a present from his parents. He soon became a cadet at the aviation school.

There came a day when he had to jump with a parachute for the first time in his life. Having jumped out of the plane, Yuri began to perform the necessary manipulations with the suspension system. The metal bracelet of the watch unbuckled, the watch slid from his wrist and dashed to the ground from a height of several hundred metres. Yuri saw the appropriate place the watch fell and went in search of it after landing. Soon the cadet found it intact in a small hole.

Now Elektronika watches have become rather popular among cadets.

VIEWPOINT

The 40th May Day in peace

Alexander ANDREYEV

A little less than a hundred years have passed since the first day of May became Day of Working People's International Solidarity. And what years! They witnessed the October Revolution and two world wars, an incalculable number of class battles and armed conflicts between states, the disintegration of colonial empires and the emergence of the world socialist system.

The world has changed and with it, the May Day celebrations, both in scope and content. An increasingly important place in them is held by the slogans of struggle against the military threat, for the preservation of peace, and for the promotion of international cooperation. The working people do not need war, but it is their representatives who bear its brutal, dying and suffering privations for interests that are alien to them.

The war which ended 40 years ago taught millions of people in different countries a lot. A lesson that cost more than 50 million lives cannot be forgotten. It was impossible to avert World War II. There were many reasons why. A major one was the insufficiently militant and concerted struggle against the military threat by the ordinary people speaking different languages. The heroic actions of the advanced contingents of the working class did not receive due support from those who had been deceived by militarist, imperialist propaganda and lulled by the repressions of fascism. They later had to pay with blood and suffering for this.

This year's May Day is a special occasion. Only a week separates it from the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. The history of that Victory, won by the combined efforts of freedom-loving nations, is highly instructive. Feeling that Hitler presented a threat to the very existence of the Western democracies, their governments, under the pressure of the circumstances and public opinion, entered into a combat alliance with the main force of the anti-fascist struggle — the USSR. Had they done this earlier, there would have been no occupation of Europe, no millions of widows and orphans.

This tragedy must not be repeated. The achievements of thought must not kill, but make life better, more meaningful and secure. These and similar motives were inscribed on the posters carried by millions of participants in this year's May Day demonstrations. The fight for peace, against the arms race and military preparations of imperialism is intensifying ever closer with the working class struggles for the right to work and against exploitation.

May Day is one of Soviet people's favourite holidays. Its catchwords — peace, work, solidarity — are near and dear to every one of us. For the sake of their triumph the older generations of our people launched an assault on the autocracy and the power of capital, built a new life and defended it in the most hard-fought battles. These words became the real content of the Soviet state's policy supported by the whole people.

The Soviet Union declares again and again that it will steadfastly follow the peaceful course of peace and peaceful coexistence, determined by our social system, morale and world outlook. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed at the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee held on April 23:

Успехи СССР

